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NAVY

Ta Kung Pao.

REGULATIONS ON NEW WAGE PARITY UNIT IN EAST CHINA PEGION

On 16 April 1952, in compliance with the draft of the Central Government method for calculating the standardized wage parity unit, the East China Military and Administrative Committee promulgated the following directive, which takes into account the concrete situation in East China and the pinions of the various local committees of finance and economics in this region. This directive has received the approval of the Committee of Finance and Economics of the Government Administration Council.

- 1. It has been decreed that the many different forms of wage parity units now in use by the various provinces, municipalities, and administrative offices shall be discarded and the new wage parity unit throughout East China shall be the standardized wage parity unit.
- 2. The wage unit shall be derived on the basis of the present living standards and price levels and on the conditions of production and distribution of the important necessities throughout the East China Region. The standard for calculation shall be the five government controlled commodities grain, cloth, oil, salt, and coal.
- 3. Eich wage unit shall be calculated as a total of the following amounts of these five commodities: 0.8 market catty of rice, 0.2 market catty of white fine cloth /cotton/, 0.05 market catty of vegetable oil, 0.02 market catty of salt, and 2.0 market catties of coal.
- 4. To take into account the area variations in standard of living and level of wages, the quality and the brand of these five units shall be selected according to the following scale:

Shanghai and Nanking

Shanghai -- Middle grade white paddy rice, 12-pound Lung-t'ou market cloth, local peanut oil, Huai-area salt, T'ung-i coal balls.

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Nanking -- Middle-grade hulled rice, 12-pound Lung-t'ou fine cloth, soybean oil, coarse Huai-area salt, mixed firewood.

Shantung Province

Tsingtao -- Four parts 81 T'ung-fen (flour) /100 catties of wheat are milled to produce at least 81 catties of flour/ and six parts Liso-tung millet, Shuang-lung fine cloth, local peanut oil, Tsingtao-area salt, Hung-shan coal.

Tsinan -- Four parts 81 T'ung-fen (flour) and six parts Hopeh millet, Shuang-lung fine cloth, local peanut oil, Yang-k'ou area salt, Hung-shan coal.

Anwhei Provinces

Pang-fou -- Seven parts middle-grade hulled rice and three parts 81 wheat flour, 12-pound Lung-t'ou fine cloth, sesame oil, Huai affaceast; 530 Huai-nan coal.

Wu-hu -- Middle-grade hulled rice, 12-pound Lung-t'ou fine cloth, soybean oil, Huai area salt, mixed firewood.

Fukien Province

Fu-chou -- Middle grade rice, 12-pound Lung-t'ou fine cloth, peanut oil, grade "B" Fukien area salt, pine firewood.

Ch'uan-chou -- Middle-grade rice, 12-pound Lung-t'ou fine cloth, peanut oil, grade "B" Fukien area salt, pine firewood.

Lung-yen Hsien -- Middle-grade rice, 12-pound Lung-t'ou fine cloth, peanut oil, grade "B" Fukien area salt, pine firewood.

Chekiang Province

Hang-chou -- Middle-grade white long grain rice, 12-pound Lung-t'ou fine cloth, p spared vegetable oil, Chekiang area salt, mixed firewood.

Chin-hua -- 92 rice /100 catties of unhulled rice are hulled to produce 92 catties of edible rice/, 12-pound Lung-t'ou fine cloth, prepared vegetable oil, Chekiang area salt, pine firewood.

Wen-chou -- Middle-grade white long grain rice, 12-pound Lung-t'ou fine cloth, prepared vegetable oil, Chekiang area salt, teak $\sqrt{\text{sic}}$?.

South Kiangsu Administrative Office

Wu-hsi -- Middle-grade white paddy rice, 12-pound Lung-t'ou fine cloth, soybean oil, Huai area salt, hardwood.

North Kiangsu Administration Office

Yang-chou -- Middle-grade rice, 12-pound Lung-t'ou fine cloth, soybean oil, Huai area salt, Huai-nan t'ung coal.

Note: Two catties of coal are equal to 2.5 catties of firewood; areas which do not use coal may calculate their fuel component on the basis of the most commonly used firewood in that area.

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- 5. The value of all items will be determined on the basis of official types and prices set by the government-operated trading companies and the cooperative societies. If price and commodity are not posted on any given day, the computation will be made according to the listings of the previous day.
- 6. The committees of finance and economics of each province, municipality, or administration office will select the areas to be used in the calculation and publication of the wage unit. Several such areas will be selected according to the price differential in these areas (taking about 10 percent as effective differential). A report will then be submitted to the East China Committee of Finance and Economics for its records.
- 7. The value of the wage units will be the responsibility of the various wage control boards and the local branches of the People's Bank as designated by the committee of finance and economics of the province municipality, or administration office. The wage units will be posted on the 5th, loth, l5th, 20th, 25th, and last day of every month after approval by the local committees of finance and economics. It will be the responsibility of the local branch of the People's Bank to calculate the value of the wage unit on the day preceding publication.
- 8. This method applies in all areas to all enterprises under the management of state, province, municipality, joint public-private, and cooperative organizations, and all national organs, groups, and schools. The wage parity unit for private enterprises will be determined by labor-management consultative conferences in keeping with the principles of this regulation and in consideration of actual conditions prevailing within the enterprise itself.
- 9. This method is in effect as of 1 April 1952. In order to protect the actual income of the workers, the conversion rate between the old and the new wage units will be derived from the monthly average of the old and the new wage units during the month of March 1952, as published by the committees of finance and economics of the various provinces, municipalities, and administrative offices. In converting the old wage unit to the new wage unit, all fractions will be carried out to the nearest whole number. No enterprise shall take advantage of this period of conversion of wage units to raise or lower employees' wages.
- 10. Full power of revision and interpretation of this regulation will rest with the East China Committee of Finance and Economics.

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